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BOOK REVIEWS

Latin Epigraphy: An Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions.

By SIR JOHN EDWIN SANDYS. With fifty illustrations. Cambridge: University Press, 1919. Pp. xxiv+324.

Dr. Sandys' volume differs from other handbooks on this subject in the subordinate place assigned to names, officials, and emperors. Both in Cagnat's *Cours d'épigraphie latine* and in Egbert's *Latin Inscriptions* these topics are accorded detailed treatment in an early part of the work; Dr. Sandys consigns them to Appendixes I, II, and III respectively. The *cursus honorum*, however, is explained in chapter vi, pages 110-17, in connection with honorary inscriptions.

The introductory material consists of chapter i, "The Study of Latin Inscriptions"; ii, "Modern Collections of Latin Inscriptions"; iii, "Archaic Latin Alphabet; Earliest Latin Inscriptions," etc. The account of Latin inscriptions in classical authors (chap. i, pp. 3-19) is of especial interest. It is, to quote his footnote, "an attempt to supply the want of a complete collection of the inscriptions quoted in Latin literature noticed in Hübner's *Römische Epigraphik* in Iwan Müller's *Handbuch*, I, 628 (ed. 1892)." Dr. Sandys finds that "in Latin literature inscriptions are alluded to in about 50 passages and are actually quoted in about 30 others." One would have expected many more.

The author adopts (chap. iv) the usual classification: (1) inscriptions proper (*tituli*), and (2) documents (*acta*). In the subdivision of the *tituli* he follows Hübner's order: (1) sepulchral (chap. iv), (2) dedicatory (chap. v), (3) honorary (chap. vi), in preference to those used by Zaccaria, Cagnat, and Egbert. The three following chapters are devoted to inscriptions on public works, inscriptions on portable objects, and documents. There is also a chapter on "Language and Style," and one on "Restoration and Criticism of Inscriptions." Besides the appendixes already mentioned, there are three others: Appendix IV, "Six Historical Inscriptions"; V, "Sixty Abbreviated Inscriptions"; VI, "List of Abbreviations." Appendix IV includes all the extant Latin text of the Monumentum Ancyranum, as well as an extract from a speech made by Hadrian to one of his armies in Africa, and part of the Edict of Diocletian on prices.

The whole subject is presented in singularly attractive style, and the volume forms an admirable introduction to the study. For the class of students referred to in the Preface, "those interested in Latin literature

but not necessarily aiming at becoming specialists in Latin epigraphy," it is excellent. The soundness of judgment which Dr. Sandys has shown in his other books on classical subjects is conspicuously in evidence in all its chapters. For classroom use, however, it would be less satisfactory on account of the lack of exercises. While Willmann's or Dessau's selections could be used with it in a course, these books are expensive and students can hardly be expected to buy them.

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Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae. Edidit HERMANNUS DESSAU. Vol. III, Pars 1. Berolini apud Weidmannos. iv u. 600 S. M. 20.

This volume contains the first nine parts of the index to Dessau's well-known selection of Latin inscriptions. It furnishes complete lists of references to the persons and things mentioned in the previous volumes of the collection: to men's and women's *nomina* and *cognomina*; to emperors, kings, and consuls; to magistracies; to military affairs; to the gods, goddesses, and sacred rites; and to the senate and people. The work has been done carefully and will greatly facilitate the use of the store of material in the volumes of the series.

The indexes of names occupy two hundred and fifty-six pages. The names of men and women of senatorial rank are printed in capitals. The indication of relationship frequently appears, as in "Sex. Abulenus L. f"; and the social status as in "L. Acculeius L. l. Salvius." Greek transliterations of Roman names are reproduced; abbreviations are indicated and sometimes expanded; in some cases a restoration of the text suggested in the note on the inscription itself is briefly summarized, as in "L. Domitius . . . ros ([E] ros *vel* [N] e [p] os) vir egregius, 1443."

A good illustration of the degree of detail to which the work has been carried is furnished by the section on "Dii deaeque." For example, on page 520 every cult-epithet of the Bona Dea occurring in the collection is specifically cited. The same plan has been followed in the case of the other divinities, and the student of Roman religion will find here a conspectus of epithets, as well as a list of gods.

The second part of Volume III, containing the balance of the indexes, has already appeared and will be noticed in an early number of this periodical.

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